identified, out of which 1.92 lakh were provided safe drinking water during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The balance spilled over to the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the 1985 survey fresh problem villages were identified. As on 1-4-85, there were 1,61,722 identified problem villages including those which spilled over from Sixth Plan. Upto 31-5-1992, 1,58,862 problem Villages have been provided safe drinking water leaving 2860 to be covered by 31-3-93.

Construction of Wells unded Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

847. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government for construction of wells under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in such areas where there are vast area of agricultural land; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has a sub-scheme called Million Wells Scheme (MWS) which has the objective of providing open irrigation wells free of cost to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs|STs and freed bonded labourers. 20 per cent of the resources allocated for JRY are earmarked for MWS. The State Governments allocate MWS resources to the districts with reference to the area of unirrigated agricultural land with potential for well irrigation held by SCs|STs.

During the current financial year (1992-93), an amount of Rs. 3187.33 lakhs has already been released to the Government of Maharashtra on 1-4-1992 for Million Wells Scheme. The State Government has already allocated this amount, along with its matching share of Rs. 796.83 lakhs, to tre needy districts.

Development of Permanent Means of Employment in Rajasthan

848. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 194.85 crores has been submitted to Central Government by Rajasthan Government for the development of permanent means of employment under non-farm sector of chronically drought affected districts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Rajasthan vide his letter No. F. 8(1)/Agri.-SS|Gr. 9|88 dated 20th January, 1992 requested the Prime Minister for an early clearance of the above mentioned Project; and

(c) if so, by when Government are likely to give clearance and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Distribution of Land

849. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total land distributed as against the land acquired by the State Governments under various land reforms till the end of 1991 and from the beginning of 1992 till date;

(b) the State-wise percentage of the land distribution is actually in possession of the beneficiaries and what are the reasons for delay in handing over the possession of land to the remaining beneficiaries; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government so far to expedite im-

plementation of land reforms in the country and what are the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The ceiling surplus land, Government wasteland and Bhoodan land are distributed to the eligible rural poor under land reform programme. The details of distribution of such lands are given in the Statements I and II. (*See* below).

(b) The details of distributed land in actual possession of beneficiaries are not monitored by Central Government. However, findings of an empirical study conducted by Lal Bahadur Shastri, National Academy of Administration during 1988—91 are given in Statement-III. (*See* below). The study revealed various reasons for delay in handing over of possession of such lands such as administrative delay, litigation, out migration of allottees, unacceptability of land, resistance by the vested interests and original owners etc.

(c) Land being a State Subject, Central Government has only advisory and coordinative role. The States have been advised from time to time in various fora including Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers Conferences to take appropriate legal as well as administrative measures to implement land reforms expeditiously.

As a result of effective implementation of various land reforms measures, 20 million cultivators were brought in direct contact with the State abolishing intermediary interests. 110.40 lakh cultivators were given secure tenancy rights over 247.06 lakh acres of land. 49.56 lakh acres of land has been distributed out of 72.62 lakh acres declared surplus, to 47.25 lakh beneficiaries. 1493.74 lakh acres of land were consolidated. The programme of computerisation of land records have been undertaken on the pilot basis in 21 districts. The programme is in progress.

Statement I

Total land acquired and distributed under Land Reforms

Under land ceiling programme (Area in lakh Acres)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Till December, 1991		From January, 1992 to March, 1992 (Commulative)	
		Area acquired	Area distributed	Area acquired	Area distributed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5·48	4·63	5·48	5·04
2.	Assam	5·47	4·32	5·49	4·57
3.	Bihar	3·92	2·68	3·96	2·74
4.	Gujarat	1·55	1·27	1·55	1·33
5.	Haryana	1·13	1·13	1·16	1·13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2·81	0·03	2·81	0·03
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50
8.	Karnataka	1·56	1·14	1·56	1·15
9.	Kerala	0·93	0·63	0·93	0·63
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2·56	1·76	2·56	1·81
11.	Maharashtra	6·24	5·25	6·24	5·26
12.	Manipur	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·02
13.	Orissa	1·62	1·46	1·62	1·48

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Punjab	1·05	1·02	1·05	1·02
15.	Rajasthan	5·50	4·34	5·50	4·39
16	Tamil Nadu	1·71	1·44	1·71	1·46
17.	Tripura	0·02	0 01	0·02	0.01
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5·02	3·62	5·06	3.63
19.	West Bengal	11·43	9·13	12·01	9·25
20.	D&N Haveli	0·08	0·06	0·08	0·06
21.	Delhi	0·01	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
22.	Pondicherry	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
	ALL INDIA	62·62	48·45	63·32	49·56

Statement II

Distribution of Government Waste Land and Bhoodan Land

As on December, 199 1

(Area in lakh Aeres)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Govt. Waste Land	Bhoodan Land	
		Area distributed	Land donated	Area distributed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30·40	1·96	1·00
2.	Assam	3·75	Neg.	Neg.
3.	Bihar	9·75	21·18	6·95
4.	Gujarat	13·73	0·34	0·27
5.	Haryana	0·03	0·02	0·02
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0·17	Neg.	Neg.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	Neg.	Neg.
8.	Karnataka	13·22	0·11	0·05
9.	Kerala	2·73	0·02	0·01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0·79	4·10	2·43
11.	Maharashtra	10·23	1·10	0·83
12.	Manipur	0·32	—	—
13	Mizoram	0·74	—	—
14.	Orissa	6·64	6·39	5·80
15.	Punjab	1·10	0·05	0·10
16.	Rajasthan	0·93	6·02	1·41
17.	Tamil Nadu	2·07	0·24	0·24
18.	Tripura	1·32	—	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	22·28	4·37	4·21
20.	West Bengal	4·32	Neg.	Neg.
21.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—
22.	Delhi	—	—	—
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0·09	—	—
24.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
	All India	124·61	45·90	23·2

Neg. : Negligible

N. B. No. progress reported after December,, 1991.

Statement III

Percentage of distributed land in actual possession

State/UT	Percentage of persons with whom physical possession continues
1. Andhra Pradesh	87·64
2. Assam	61·44
3. Bihar	95·21
4. Gujarat	95·89
5. Haryana	69·23
6. Himachal Pradesh	@
7. Jammu & Kashmir	100·00
8. Karnataka	98·35
9. Kerala	99·83
10. Madhya Pradesh	92·68
11. Maharashtra	96·24
12. Manipur	@
13. Orissa	96·97
14. Punjab	62·50
15. Rajasthan	32·79
16. Tamil Nadu	87·79
17. Tripura	83·78
18. Uttar Pradesh	95·33
19. West Bengal	96·82
20. D&N Haveli	@
21. Delhi	@
22. Pondicherry	@
TOTAL	90·39

*Source: Empirical study of Land Reforms in India conducted by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie (1988-91).

@Not covered under the study.